10/602,392

WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Wednesday, May 26, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L7	(Acrylamidopropylenesulfonic acid near vinylformamide) or (acryldimethyltauramide near2 vinylformamide) or ((acryloyldimethyltaurate or (acryloyl adj dimethyl adj taurate) or (acryloyldimethyl adj taurate) or (acryloyl adj dimethyltaurate)) adj vinylpyrrolidone) or aristoflex$4 avc$3	6
		DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L6	(Acrylamidopropylenesulfonic acid near vinylformamide) or (acryldimethyltauramide near2 vinylformamide) or ((acryloyldimethyltaurate or (acryloyl adj dimethyl adj taurate) or (acryloyldimethyl adj taurate) or (acryloyl adj dimethyltaurate)) adj vinylpyrrolidone) or aristoflex$4 avc$3	17
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L5	L4 not l1	0
☐	L4	Acrylamidopropylenesulfonic acid near vinylformamide	1
☐	L3	L2 not l1	0
☐	L2	acryldimethyltauramide near2 vinylformamide	1
☐	L1	((acryloyldimethyltaurate or (acryloyl adj dimethyl adj taurate) or (acryloyldimethyl adj taurate) or (acryloyl adj dimethyltaurate)) adj vinylpyrrolidone) or aristoflex$4 avc	5

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

STN Columbus

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* * * * * * * * * *  Welcome to STN International  * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2          "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  JAN 27  Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated
                  and searchable
 NEWS  4  JAN 27  A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in
                  CA/CAplus
 NEWS  5  FEB 05  German (DE) application and patent publication number format
                  changes
 NEWS  6  MAR 03  MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded
 NEWS  7  MAR 03  MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
 NEWS  8  MAR 03  FRANCEPAT now available on STN
 NEWS  9  MAR 29  Pharmaceutical Substances (PS) now available on STN
 NEWS 10  MAR 29  WPIFV now available on STN
 NEWS 11  MAR 29  New monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in RAPRA
 NEWS 12  APR 26  PROMT: New display field available
 NEWS 13  APR 26  IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB: New super search and display field
                  available
 NEWS 14  APR 26  LITALERT now available on STN
 NEWS 15  APR 27  NLDB: New search and display fields available
 NEWS 16  May 10  PROUSDDR now available on STN
 NEWS 17  May 19  PROUSDDR: One FREE connect hour, per account, in both May
                  and June 2004
 NEWS 18  May 12  EXTEND option available in structure searching
 NEWS 19  May 12  Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
 NEWS 20  May 17  FRFULL now available on STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  MARCH 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00A, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 APRIL 2004
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:02:03 ON 26 MAY 2004

=> file caplus, kosmet, uspatful, scisearch, ipa
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               0.63       0.63

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:04:05 ON 26 MAY 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 16:04:05 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:04:05 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:04:05 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'IPA' ENTERED AT 16:04:05 ON 26 MAY 2004

=> s 58374-69-9/rn or 13162-05-5/rn or 88-12-0/rn
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L1 3841 58374-69-9/RN OR 13162-05-5/RN OR 88-12-0/RN

=> d l1 kwic

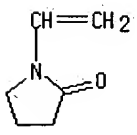
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3841 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IT 56-81-5, Glycerin 74-85-1D, Ethylene, polymers with methacrylates, partially hydrolyzed 75-01-4D, Vinyl chloride, graft polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers, esters, partially hydrolyzed 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers with ethylene, partially hydrolyzed **88-12-0** 100-42-5D, Styrene, graft polymers 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol 872-50-4 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide 1309-64-4, Antimony oxide (Sb2O3) 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO) 1317-38-0, Cupric oxide 1344-28-1, Alumina 1344-43-0, Manganous oxide 7429-90-5, Aluminum 7440-02-0, Nickel 7440-21-3, Silicon 7440-22-4, Silver 7440-44-0, Carbon 7440-50-8, Copper 7440-57-5, Gold 7631-86-9, Silica 7704-34-9D, Sulfur, compds. 7727-37-9D, Nitrogen, compds. 9002-86-2, Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-88-4D, Polyethylene, uretheres 9003-07-0 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-20-7D, Poly vinylacetate, partially sapond. 9003-29-6, Polybutene 9003-31-0, Polyisoprene 9003-39-8 9003-53-6 9005-25-8, Starch 9006-26-2, Polyethylenemaleic anhydride 9010-77-9, Polyethyleneacrylic acid 9011-13-6, Polystyrene maleic anhydride 10028-15-6, Ozone 12047-27-7, Barium titanate (BaTiO3) 12060-59-2, Strontium titanate (SrTiO3) 12070-12-1, Tungsten carbide (WC) 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO2) 24937-78-8 24937-78-8D, Ethylene-vinyl acetate polymer, partially hydrolyzed 25014-41-9, polyacrylonitrile 25067-34-9 25322-68-3 25322-69-4 25722-45-6 60676-86-0, Fused silica 65014-83-7, Ethylenemethacrylate copolymer
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(devices and methods for holding a biopolymeric array)

=> fil reg; d acc 88-12-0; fil CAPLUS,KOSMET,USPATFULL,SCISEARCH,IPA

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:05:25 ON 26 MAY 2004

ANSWER 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 88-12-0 REGISTRY
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-vinyl- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:

CN 1-Ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone
CN 1-Vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone
CN 1-Vinyl-2-pyrrolidone
CN Aronix M 150
CN N-Vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone
CN N-Vinyl-2-pyrrolidone
CN N-Vinylpyrrolin-2-one
CN N-VP
CN NSC 10222
CN NSC 683040
CN V-Pyrol
CN V-Pyrol RC
CN Vinylbutyrolactam
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 94800-10-9, 153631-60-8
MF C6 H9 N O
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3716 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1049 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3723 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:05:26 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 16:05:26 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:05:26 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:05:26 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'IPA' ENTERED AT 16:05:26 ON 26 MAY 2004

=> s 58374-69-9/rn
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L2          24 58374-69-9/RN

=> d l2

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 24  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
AN   2002:504583  CAPLUS
DN   137:83376
TI   Oxidizing composition for treating keratinous materials based on
     amphiphilic polymers of at least an ethylenically unsaturated monomer with
     sulfonic group and comprising a hydrophobic part
IN   Kravtchenko, Sylvain; Lagrange, Alain
PA   L'oreal, Fr.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   French
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2002051369     A1    20020704       WO 2001-FR4077   20011219
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
             CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     FR 2818540        A1    20020628       FR 2000-16954    20001222
     FR 2818543        A1    20020628       FR 2001-328      20010111
     EP 1347736        A1    20031001       EP 2001-994913   20011219
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
     US 2004074015     A1    20040422       US 2003-451409   20031201
PRAI FR 2000-16954     A     20001222
     FR 2001-328       A     20010111
     WO 2001-FR4077    W     20011219
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RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

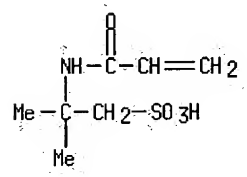
=> d l2 kwic

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IT 96-05-9P 110-26-9P **58374-69-9P**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(oxidative hair dyes contg. amphiphilic polymers of at least ethylenically unsatd. monomer with sulfonic group)

=> fil reg; d acc 58374-69-9; fil CAPLUS,KOSMET,USPATFULL,SCISEARCH,IPA

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:06:25 ON 26 MAY 2004

ANSWER 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 58374-69-9 REGISTRY
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monoammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Ammonium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate
DR 244202-43-5, 356057-14-2, 363593-04-8, 441768-74-7
MF C7 H13 N O4 S . H3 N
CI COM
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMLIST, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
CRN (15214-89-8)



* NH3

25 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
16 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
25 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:06:25 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 16:06:25 ON 26 MAY 2004

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:06:25 ON 26 MAY 2004


FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:06:25 ON 26 MAY 2004


FILE 'IPA' ENTERED AT 16:06:25 ON 26 MAY 2004

=> s 58374-69-9/rn and 13162-05-5/rn and 88-12-0/rn
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L3            0 58374-69-9/RN AND 13162-05-5/RN AND 88-12-0/RN

=> s 13162-05-5/rn
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L4          204 13162-05-5/RN

=> d l4 kwic

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 204  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IT   71-52-3D, Bicarbonate, salts   77-77-0, Divinylsulfone   80-62-6, Methyl
     methacrylate   96-33-3, Methyl acrylate   97-63-2, Ethyl methacrylate
     97-88-1, Butyl methacrylate   100-42-5, Styrene, biological studies
     104-91-6D, salts   107-13-1, Acrylonitrile, biological studies   140-88-5,
     Ethyl acrylate   141-32-2, Butyl acrylate   1321-74-0, Divinylbenzene,
     biological studies   1322-23-2, Trivinylbenzene   2157-01-9, Octyl
     methacrylate   2495-27-4, Cetyl methacrylate   2499-59-4, Octyl acrylate
     3253-41-6, Pentaerythritol tetramethacrylate   3290-92-4,
     Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate   3524-66-1, Pentaerythritol
     trimethacrylate   3524-68-3, Pentaerythritol triacrylate   3812-32-6D,
     Carbonate, salts   4986-89-4, Pentaerythritol tetraacrylate   7631-99-4,
     Sodium nitrate, biological studies   7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, salts
     9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)   9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid)
     9003-39-8, Poly(N-vinylpyrrolidinone)   9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose
     9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose   9086-85-5, Poly(hydroxypropyl
     methacrylate)   10043-35-3D, Boric acid, salts   10356-92-0
     13162-05-5   13402-02-3, Cetyl acrylate   15625-89-5,
     Trimethylolpropane triacrylate   19727-16-3, Trimethylolpropane
     dimethacrylate   25013-15-4, Vinyltoluene   25085-18-1,
     Poly-(diethylaminoethyl acrylate)   25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid)
     25119-82-8   25154-86-3, Poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)
     25249-16-5   26022-14-0, Poly(hydroxyethyl acrylate)   26588-32-9,
     Vinylnaphthalene   26846-58-2, Pentaerythritol dimethacrylate
     27641-41-4D, Peroxydicarbonic acid, derivs.   28106-30-1, Ethylstyrene
     28574-59-6, Poly-(dimethylaminoethyl acrylate)   30172-87-3,
     Trivinylcyclohexane   30206-34-9, Dipentaerythritol tetramethacrylate
     30584-69-1, Vinylbenzyl alcohol   37275-47-1, Trimethylolpropane
     diacrylate   53417-29-1, Pentaerythritol diacrylate   62501-03-5,
     Poly(hydroxypropyl acrylate)   63971-15-3, Dipentaerythritol tetraacrylate
     68224-34-0, Dipentaerythritol triacrylate   77221-84-2, Divinylnaphthalene
     92738-89-1, Dipentaerythritol trimethacrylate   114154-64-2,
     Dipentaerythritol diacrylate   215116-26-0, Dipentaerythritol
     dimethacrylate   259222-75-8   681214-58-4
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
     BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (hemocompatible surface coated polymer system with org. phase and aq.
        phase and related methods)
```

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=> fil reg; d acc 13162-05-5; fil CAPLUS,KOSMET,USPATFULL,SCISEARCH,IPA

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:08:04 ON 26 MAY 2004


ANSWER 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   13162-05-5  REGISTRY
CN   Formamide, N-ethenyl- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Formamide, N-vinyl- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Beam Set 770
CN   N-Ethenylformamide
CN   N-Vinylformamide
CN   SR 497
FS   3D CONCORD
DR   339190-63-5
MF   C3 H5 N O
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
       CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PIRA, SPECINFO,
       TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA  CAplus document type:  Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
RL.P   Roles from patents:  BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation,
       nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC
       (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
       NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P  Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents:  BIOL (Biological
       study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
       (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP  Roles from non-patents:  FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP
       (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
       reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents:  BIOL (Biological
       study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
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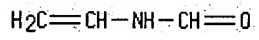

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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

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              50 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
             182 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
               1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)



FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:08:05 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 16:08:05 ON 26 MAY 2004

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:08:05 ON 26 MAY 2004
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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:08:05 ON 26 MAY 2004


FILE 'IPA' ENTERED AT 16:08:05 ON 26 MAY 2004

=> s aristoflex### avc##
L5            45 ARISTOFLEX### AVC##/

=> dup rem l5
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6            44 DUP REM L5 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l6 ibib kwic

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 44  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:392446  CAPLUS
TITLE:                    O/W emulsions with a combination of a silicone-based
                          emulsifier and one or several surfactants, selected
                          from anionic and cationic surfactants, their
                          production and use as skin cleansers
INVENTOR(S):              Paspaleeva-Kuehn, Valentina; Beutler, Rolf; Heberer,
                          Martina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Merz Pharma GmbH Co. Kgaa, Germany
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ----------------  ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 2004039338      A1   20040513       WO 2003-EP11528  20031017
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
             PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
             TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
             NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
             GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     DE 10250755        A1   20040519       DE 2002-10250755 20021031
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                    DE 2002-10250755 A  20021031
IT   INDEXING IN PROGRESS
IT   107-97-1D, Sarcosinic acid, derivs.   139-33-3, Trilon BD   9005-00-9,
     Brij 721   9006-65-9, Dimethicone   25136-75-8, Merquat plus 3330
     52624-59-6, Oxynex 2004   76724-33-9, Medialan LD   178463-23-5, Fucogel
     1000   335383-60-3, Aristoflex AVC   494837-94-4, Abil
     Care 85   547764-72-7, Hostaphat KW 340D
     RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (O/W emulsions with a combination of a silicone-based emulsifier and
        one or several surfactants, selected from anionic and cationic
        surfactants, their prodn. and use as skin cleansers)
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=> s l6 and emulsion
L7          26 L6 AND EMULSION

=> d l7 ibib kwic 1-26

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 26  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:392446  CAPLUS
TITLE:                    O/W emulsions with a combination of a silicone-based
                          emulsifier and one or several surfactants, selected
                          from anionic and cationic surfactants, their
                          production and use as skin cleansers
INVENTOR(S):              Paspaleeva-Kuehn, Valentina; Beutler, Rolf; Heberer,
                          Martina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Merz Pharma GmbH Co. Kgaa, Germany
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2004039338      A1   20040513      WO 2003-EP11528  20031017
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
             PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
             TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
             NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
             GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     DE 10250755        A1   20040519      DE 2002-10250755 20021031
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   DE 2002-10250755 A  20021031
AB   The invention relates to a compn., in particular that may be foamed, with
     improved skin effect, based on an O/W emulsion with a combination of a
     silicone-based emulsifier and, in particular, an ionic surfactant. Stable
     emulsions can be formed with such a compn., which, on application, can be
     either dispersed or effectively foamed, with or without a propellant gas,
     which can then be easily applied to the skin and which there generates a
     particularly fine dispersion of the compn. in the form of an emulsion,
     for example as a foam and which gives an improved skin sensation. The
     invention further relates to a simple prodn. method and the use thereof
     for the care, treatment or mild cleansing of the skin, in particular also
     in the case of dysfunctional skin. Thus a foam-forming compn. contained
     (%): water 62.96; Trilon BD 0.05; glycerin 7.00; citric acid 0.04; Abil
     Care 85 3.00; cetearyl alc. 2.00; isohexadecane 6.00; dicaprylyl ether
     4.00; stearyl dimethicone 3.00; shea butter 5.00; Oxynex 2004 0.05;
     Medialan LD 2.00; Phenonip 0.90; Fucogel 1000 3.00; Merquat Plus 3330 1.0.
ST   cosmetic cleansing skin emulsion silicone emulsifier surfactant
IT   INDEXING IN PROGRESS
IT   107-97-1D, Sarcosinic acid, derivs.   139-33-3, Trilon BD   9005-00-9,
     Brij 721   9006-65-9, Dimethicone   25136-75-8, Merquat plus 3330
     52624-59-6, Oxynex 2004   76724-33-9, Medialan LD   178463-23-5, Fucogel
     1000   335383-60-3, Aristoflex AVC   494837-94-4, Abil
     Care 85   547764-72-7, Hostaphat KW 340D
     RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
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(O/W emulsions with a combination of a silicone-based emulsifier and one or several surfactants, selected from anionic and cationic surfactants, their prodn. and use as skin cleansers)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:578377 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:292363
TITLE: Stabilizing O/W systems
AUTHOR(S): Loeffler, Matthias; Miller, Dennis; Henning, Torsten
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clariant GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany
SOURCE: Household Personal Products Industry (2002), 39(7), 58-62
CODEN: HPPIAB; ISSN: 0090-8878
PUBLISHER: Rodman Publishing Corp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ST polymer sulfonate stabilizer **emulsion** cream skin
IT 335383-60-3, **Aristoflex AVC**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stabilizing O/W systems)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:504591 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:67920
TITLE: Water-in-oil emulsions containing ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers
INVENTOR(S): Nielsen, Jens; Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002051377	A1	20020704	WO 2001-EP15095	20011220
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
DE 10065045	A1	20020704	DE 2000-10065045	20001223
EP 1365735	A1	20031203	EP 2001-985914	20011220
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 2004037797	A1	20040226	US 2003-602392	20030623

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10065045 A 20001223
WO 2001-EP15095 W 20011220
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ST water oil **emulsion** ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer
IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, dipolyhydroxy compd. with PEG 25322-68-3D, PEG, reaction product with stearic acid 26896-18-4D, Isononanoic acid, esters with C16-18-alcs. 335383-60-3, **Aristoflex AVC**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(water-in-oil emulsions contg. ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:486111 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:52052
TITLE: O/W emulsions comprising a copolymer of ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate and vinylpyrrolidone
INVENTOR(S): Lanzendoerfer, Ghita; Bormann, Angelika; Nielsen, Jens; Hargens, Birgit; Riedel, Heidi; Von Thaden, Stefanie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf AG, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1216695	A2	20020626	EP 2001-129936	20011217
EP 1216695	A3	20020703		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
DE 10065046	A1	20020704	DE 2000-10065046	20001223
US 2002176832	A1	20021128	US 2001-25065	20011219
JP 2002212025	A2	20020731	JP 2001-387732	20011220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10065046 A 20001223
AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. oil-in-water emulsions that contain up-to 90 wt./wt.% water, up-to 40 wt./wt.% lipids, up-to 10 wt./wt.% emulsifiers and up-to 5 wt./wt.% of at least one ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer. The compns. further contain dyes; they are used for the prepn. of makeups. Thus a compn. contained (wt./wt.%): PEG-30-glycerol stearate 2.50; glycerol monostearate 1.00; cetyl alc. 1.00; vaseline 2.50; polyisobutene 8.00; cyclomethicone 5.00; **Aristoflex AVC** 0.20; glycerin 5.00; tocopherol acetate 1.00; perfume, preservative, sodium hydroxide, dyes, antioxidants q.s; water to 100.
ST cosmetics **emulsion** ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer Aristoflex
IT 335383-60-3 335383-60-3, **Aristoflex AVC**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(O/W emulsions comprising a copolymer of ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate and vinylpyrrolidone)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:486104 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:52047
TITLE: Gel-creams of the O/W **emulsion** type containing ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers
INVENTOR(S): Lanzendoerfer, Ghita; Nielsen, Jens; Hargens, Birgit; Kroepke, Rainer; Riedel, Heidi; Von Thaden, Stephanie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1216686	A2	20020626	EP 2001-130560	20011221
EP 1216686	A3	20020717		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
DE 10065047	A1	20020704	DE 2000-10065047	20001223
US 2002155076	A1	20021024	US 2001-25062	20011219
US 6620420	B2	20030916		
JP 2002212022	A2	20020731	JP 2001-389388	20011221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10065047 A 20001223

TI Gel-creams of the O/W **emulsion** type containing ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. oil-in-water gel-creams that contain up-to 90 wt./wt.% water, up-to 20 wt./wt.% lipids, up-to 5 wt./wt.% emulsifiers and up-to 5 wt./wt.% of at least one ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer. The compns. further contain dyes; they are used for the prepn. of eye shadows. Thus a hydrodispersion gel contained (wt./wt.%): PEG-8 5.00; ethanol 10.0; **Aristoflex AVC** 0.70; triglyceride, liq. 1.50; glycerin 5.00; panthenol 0.50; tocopherol acetate 0.50; perfume, preservative, sodium hydroxide, dyes, antioxidants q.s; water to 100.

ST hydrogel cosmetics ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer Aristoflex; eye shadow cosmetics hydrogel **Aristoflex AVC**

IT Cosmetics
(eye shadows; gel-creams of O/W **emulsion** type contg. ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers)

IT Emulsifying agents
Hydrogels
(gel-creams of O/W **emulsion** type contg. ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
Lipids, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gel-creams of O/W **emulsion** type contg. ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers)

IT Emulsions
(oil-in-water; gel-creams of O/W **emulsion** type contg. ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers)

IT 335383-60-3 335383-60-3, **Aristoflex AVC**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gel-creams of O/W **emulsion** type contg. ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate/vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:456166 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:192826
TITLE: A new pH stable polymer for gels and O/W emulsions
AUTHOR(S): Loffler, M.; Miller, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division Functional Chemicals, BU II Personal Care, Clariant GmbH, Frankfurt, D-65926, Germany
SOURCE: SOFW Journal (2002), 128(4), 46-50, 52
CODEN: SOFJEE; ISSN: 0942-7694
PUBLISHER: Verlag fuer Chemische Industrie H. Ziolkowsky
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB **Aristoflex AVC** (Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer) is a

novel synthetic polymer used as gelling agent for aq. systems and thickener for oil-in-water emulsions. This product is insensitive to pH over the pH 4 - 9 range. It shows good stability against degrdn. by high shear and UV light. Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer has a good compatibility with polar org. solvents. O/W emulsions may be formulated either by combining it with conventional emulsifiers or by using it as an emulsifier/thickener to give surfactant-free recipes. The product is easy to use as it is pre-neutralized. Cosmetics products contg. **Aristoflex AVC** show a yield stress, provided the polymer concn. exceeds a certain crit. amt. Rheol. measurements show that the emulsions and gels are viscoelastic, with pronounced elastic properties (G' > G''). **Aristoflex AVC** provides formulations with excellent sensor properties (good skin feel, low degree of stickiness and/or tackiness).

ST **Aristoflex AVC** cosmetic gel **emulsion**

IT Cosmetics
(emulsions; pH-stable **Aristoflex AVC** for gels and O/W emulsions)

IT Cosmetics
(gels; pH-stable **Aristoflex AVC** for gels and O/W emulsions)

IT Emulsifying agents
Gelation agents
Skin
Thickening agents
Viscoelastic materials
(pH-stable **Aristoflex AVC** for gels and O/W emulsions)

IT 335383-60-3, **Aristoflex AVC**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pH-stable **Aristoflex AVC** for gels and O/W emulsions)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:31961 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:107218
TITLE: Low emulsifier multiple emulsions
INVENTOR(S): Matathia, Michelle; Tadlock, Charles Craig
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Color Access, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 580,743.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002004532	A1	20020110	US 2001-795423	20010228
US 6660252	B2	20031209		
WO 2001091703	A2	20011206	WO 2001-US17234	20010524
WO 2001091703	A3	20020516		
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1289474	A2	20030312	EP 2001-937780	20010524
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
JP 2003534360	T2	20031118	JP 2001-587719	20010524

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-580743 A2 20000526

US 2001-795423 A 20010228
WO 2001-US17234 W 20010524

AB The invention relates to multiple emulsions comprising a primary **emulsion** in an external phase, and comprising a principle water phase and a principle oil phase, the multiple **emulsion** contg. no more than about 1% of an emulsifier having an HLB of about 16 to about 20. Thus, a quadruple **emulsion** contained in the primary **emulsion** (oil-in-water; O/W) cyclomethicone/dimethicone 5.00, phenyltrimethicone 5.00, dimethicone/copolyol 7.00, cyclomethicone 1.00, and dimethicone 8.00% in the phase I. The phase II comprised xanthan gum 0.20, water 64.30, NaCl 1.00, butylene glycol 5.00, and paraben 0.50.%. The O/W **emulsion** (20.00%) was mixed with a low emulsifier W/O **emulsion** (78.80%) and Polysorbate-20 0.20, and Carbopol 1.00% by wt.

ST multiple **emulsion** polymer low emulsifier; cosmetic **emulsion** silicone low emulsifier

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 195868-36-1, Phenyl trimethicone 335383-60-3, **Aristoflex AVC**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(low-emulsifier multiple emulsions)

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:885688 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:10944
TITLE: Low emulsifier multiple emulsions for cosmetics
INVENTOR(S): Matathia, Michelle; Tadlock, Charles Craig
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Color Access, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001091703	A2	20011206	WO 2001-US17234	20010524
WO 2001091703	A3	20020516		
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
US 2002004532	A1	20020110	US 2001-795423	20010228
US 6660252	B2	20031209		
EP 1289474	A2	20030312	EP 2001-937780	20010524
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
JP 2003534360	T2	20031118	JP 2001-587719	20010524

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-580743 A 20000526
US 2001-795423 A 20010228
WO 2001-US17234 W 20010524

AB The invention relates to multiple emulsions comprising a primary **emulsion** in an external phase, and a principle water phase and a principle oil phase, the multiple **emulsion** contg. no more than about 1% an emulsifier having an HLB of 16-20. Thus, a primary **emulsion** for a triple **emulsion** foundation contained in phase 1 cyclomethicone/dimethicone 5.00, Ph trimethicone 5.00, dimethicone/dimethicone copolyol crosslinked copolymer 7.00, cyclomethicone 1.00, dimethicone 8.00, pigment 5.00, and Elefac I-205 3.00% by wt.; in phase 2, the compn. contained xanthan gum 0.20, butylene glycol 5.00, water 59.80, and NaCl 1.00%. The triple **emulsion** was prepd. from an external water phase composed of water 49.70,

glycerin/glyceryl polyacrylate 1.00, sodium hyaluronate 10.00, dimethicone copolyol 0.50, Glycereth-26 5.00, 1,3-butylene glycol 5.00, and Tween 0.30%. This water phase was mixed with 1.50% **Aristoflex AVCO** polymer and 30.0% by wt. primary **emulsion**.

ST **emulsion** multiple cosmetic low emulsifier; carbohydrate gum **emulsion** multiple cosmetic

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 357210-88-9, **Aristoflex AVCO**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(low emulsifier multiple emulsions for cosmetics)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:432814 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:24432
TITLE: Cosmetic emulsions containing polyesters
INVENTOR(S): Loffler, Matthias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Clariant G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1106169	A2	20010613	EP 2000-125866	20001125
EP 1106169	A3	20011017		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19959119	A1	20010613	DE 1999-19959119	19991208
JP 2001226568	A2	20010821	JP 2000-372726	20001207
US 2001005737	A1	20010628	US 2000-733201	20001208
US 6489395	B2	20021203		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19959119 A 19991208

AB Emulsions contain polyesters obtained from dicarboxylic acids and polyols and can be used for cosmetic emulsions. Thus, a cream contained polyester 1.00, Cetiol V 7.00, jojoba oil 5.00, iso-Pr myristate 6.00, **Aristoflex AVc** 0.70, glycerin 3.00, water 76.90, preservative qs and perfume 0.40%.

ST polyester cosmetic **emulsion** prepn

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 26 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2004 IFSCC on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 29636 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: ARSITOFLEX AVC: A NOVEL PH STABLE THICKENER FOR LEAVE ON PRODUCTS
AUTHOR: LOeFFLER M (CLARIANT GMBH, DIVISION FUNCTIONAL CHEMICALS, BU II PERSONAL CARE, 65926 FRANKFURT, GERMANY); MILLER D; MCCOLLAM D
SOURCE: THE 7 TH JOINT ASCC (AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS) - NZSCC (NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS) AUSTRALASIAN CONFERENCE 2004 "TRILOGY: BEAUTY, MYTH WISDOM AT MIDDLE EARTH", CARLTON HOTEL, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, MARCH 25 - 28, 2004, HOSTED BY THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, PROCEEDINGS BOOK AND ON CD ROM, PAPER 12, PAGES 1-14
Meeting Organizer: NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS (NZSCC), PO BOX 58 519, GREENMOUNT, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, TEL: +64-9-444 46 50; AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY

OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS (ASCC), P.O. BOX 194, ERMINGTON, NSW 2115, AUSTRALIA, EMAIL: ascc@ascc.com.au , WEBSITE: www.ascc.com.au
Availability: NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS (NZSCC), PO BOX 58 519, GREENMOUNT, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, TEL: +64-9-444 46 50
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB. . . used as rheology modifier for aqueous systems and thickener/stabilizer for oil-in-water emulsions. O/W emulsions may be formulated either by combining **Aristoflex AVC** with conventional emulsifiers or by using it as single stabilizer to give surfactant-free recipes known as cream gels. **Emulsion** rheology has been studied as a function of polymer concentration. Above a certain polymer concentration emulsions and cream gels show. . . is stronger dependent on shear stress. The relevance of the rheology to skin feel and to formulation stability is discussed. **Aristoflex AVC** is easy to use as it is pre-neutralized. Characteristics which are of particular interest to the cosmetics formulator include: insensitivity. . . stability against degradation by high shear, stability towards UV light and compatibility with polar organic solvents. Cream gels based on **Aristoflex AVC** break differently on the skin, opening doors to novel galenic forms with new sensory properties. The light, melting texture of **Aristoflex AVC** cream gels is an ideal base for personal care formulations with 'fresh', 'hydrating' or 'moisturizing' claims. A significant challenge for. . . expected to be light and fast breaking, the lotion should spread easily and must adsorb fast. The following presentation features **Aristoflex AVC**, a novel polymeric sulphonic acid used as rheology modifier for aqueous systems and as thickener for oil-in-water emulsions. The structure of Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer is shown in Fig. 1 in the paper. **Aristoflex AVC** is made by co-polymerization of acryloyldimethyltaurate (common abbreviation for this monomer is AMPS) and vinylpyrrolidone in the presence of ammonia. Due to the fact that the polymer is pre-neutralized, **Aristoflex AVC** is easy to use, gelling takes place immediately as the polymer is added to the water phase. What is the. . . is the cross-linking agent. The use of crosslinker generates an extremely high molecular weight of the polymer. As soon as **Aristoflex AVC** is added to water, the neutralized anionic moieties of the polymer backbone repel each other and the resulting 3-dimensional microgel network provides high viscosity and excellent yield value. **Aristoflex AVC** is particularly suitable for modern cosmetics products. A special feature of **Aristoflex AVC** is the ability to stabilize O/W emulsions that do not contain surfactant emulsifiers. We call these "cream gels". This enables. . . formulating with the traditional combination of surfactant emulsifier and polymeric thickener. This presentation describes two aspects of the properties of **Aristoflex AVC**: The first part will concentrate on the direct comparison with the widely used Carbomers, the second part will describe the. . .

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 26 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2004 IFSCC on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 26347 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: GATEWAY TO NEW GALENIC FORMS WITH NEW SENSORIC PROPERTIES
AUTHOR: LOFFLER M (CLARIANT GMBH, GERMANY); MILLER D
SOURCE: 6TH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE "COSMETIC PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS: EFFICACY AND SAFETY", MOSCOW, RUSSIA, 20-21 NOVEMBER, 2002, 111 NO REFS ABSTRACT ONLY
Availability: PERFUMERY AND COSMETIC ASSOCIATION OF RUSSIA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Emulsion** rheology and stability have been studied as a function of polymer concentration. Above a certain polymer concentration emulsions show a yield stress, which prevents creaming. The differences between conventional emulsions and cream gels are discussed. R **Aristoflex AVC** (Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer) is a novel synthetic polymer used as gelling agent for aqueous systems and rheology modifier for oil-in-water. . . combining it with conventional emulsifiers or by using it as an emulsifier/thickener to give surfactant-free recipes known as cream gels. **Aristoflex AVC** opens a gateway to new galenic forms with new sensoric properties. Cream gels break differently on the skin, providing a. . .

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 26 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2004 IFSCC on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 26169 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: STABILIZING O/W SYSTEMS
AUTHOR: LOEFFLER M (MATTHIAS LOEFFLER, DENNIS MILLER, TORSTEN HENNING, CLARIANT GMBH, FRANKFURT, GERMANY, TEL: +1-704-822-2241 OR TEL: +49-6196 757 8935); MILLER D; HENNING T
SOURCE: HAPPI, 2002, 39, 7, 58-62, 4 REFS
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB. . . acid provides a gateway to new formulation platforms with exceptional aesthetic properties. In the article the thickener ammonium acryloyldimethyltuarate/VP copolymer (**Aristoflex AVC**) is described with its benefits and applications. **Aristoflex AVC** is not just a typical thickener, it has advantages both during the manufacture of finished products and in special formulations. . . with other viscosifying agents. As it is pre-neutralized, it is easy to incorporate in any stage of the gel or **emulsion** formation. It has excellent stability against high shear forces and UV light. It tolerates low pH-values, high amounts of polar. . .

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:127673 USPATFULL
TITLE: Acryoyldimethyltaurine acid-based grafted copolymers
INVENTOR(S): Morschhaeuser, Roman, Mainz, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Loffler, Matthias, Niedernhausen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004097657	A1	20040520	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-433199	A1	20031110	(10)
	WO 2001-EP13857		20011128	?

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2000-10059832	20001201

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CLARIANT CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4000 MONROE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28205
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 358

SUMM . . . the salts thereof were introduced into the market (EP 816 403 and WO 98/00094). In both homopolymer and copolymer form (®**Aristoflex AVC**, Clariant GmbH) such thickeners are superior in many respects to the corresponding polycarboxylates (Carbopols). For example, thickener systems based on. . .

SUMM [0036] The polymerization reaction can be conducted, for example, as a precipitation polymerization, **emulsion** polymerization, bulk polymerization, solution polymerization or gel polymerization. Particularly advantageous for the profile of properties of the copolymers of the. . .

DETD [0044] The polymer was prepared by the **emulsion** method in water. The monomers were emulsified in water/cyclohexane using ®Span 80, the reaction mixture was rendered inert using N2, and then, after initial heating, the reaction was initiated by addition of sodium peroxodisulfate. The polymer **emulsion** was subsequently evaporated down and by this means the polymer was isolated.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:121067 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Hydroxy acids based delivery systems for skin resurfacing and anti-aging compositions		
INVENTOR(S):	Gupta, Shyam K., Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004092482	A1	20040513
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-290933	A1	20021107 (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	SHYAM K. GUPTA, BIODERM RESEARCH, 5221 E. WINDROSE DRIVE, SCOTTSDALE, AZ, 85254		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1301		

SUMM . . . skin. Moreover, with today's state of the art it is still very difficult to formulate a lotion, cream or ointment **emulsion** which contains a free acid form of the alpha hydroxyacid, and which is physically stable as a commercial product for. . .

SUMM . . . beneficial organic heteroatom bases that can be made either in anhydrous systems, solutions, colloids, liposomes, or traditional water and oil **emulsion** systems, thus offering a wide choice of delivery systems.

SUMM . . . in-situ method possess the additional advantage that they can be made in anhydrous systems, solutions, or traditional water and oil **emulsion** systems, thus offering a wide choice of delivery systems.

SUMM . . . rheology modifiers can be used in the compositions of the present invention. The examples of rheology modifiers include, without limitation, **Aristoflex AVC** (Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer), Structure Plus and Structure XL (Acrylates/Aminoacrylates/C 10-30 Alkyl PEG-20 Itaconate Copolymer), Carbomer, Xanthan Gum, Gellan Gum, Gum. . .

SUMM [0054] Dispersion. An **emulsion** or suspension. Comprise the dispersed substance and the medium it is dispersed in.

SUMM [0055] **Emulsion**. Intimate mixture of two incompletely miscible liquids.

DETD [0084]

Ingredient	Column 1	Column 2
PEG-6	to 100	to 100

Aristoflex AVC	1.00	1.00
Glycerin USP	5.00	5.00
Water	20.00	20.32
Geogard 221 (preservative)	0.50	0.50
Vitamin E Acetate	0.50	0.5

Niacinamide. . .
DETD . . . 2 shows the final composition of the formulation.

	Column 1	Column 2
1. Carbowax 300 (PEG-6)	To 100	to 100
2. **Aristoflex AVC**	0.8	0.8
3. Deionized Water	15.0	15.0
4. Niacinamide	1.22	0.0
5. Hydroquinone	4.0	4.0
6. Jeechem HPIB (silicone blend)	10.0	10.0

7. Killitol (preservative). . .
DETD . . . final composition of the formulation.

Ingredients	Column 1	Column 2
1. Carbowax 300	to 100	to 100
2. **Aristoflex AVC**	1.0	1.0
3. Glycerin	5.0	5.0
4. Deionized Water	20.0	20.0
5. Vitamin E Acetate	2.1	2.1

6. Geogard 221. . .
DETD . . . in-situ method of the present invention.

Ingredients	Column 1	Column 2
1. Polyethylene glycol (PEG-6)	to 100	to 100
2. **Aristoflex AVC** (ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vp copolymer)	1.0	1.0
3. Deionized water	15.0	15.0
4. Salicylic Acid	3.38	2.0
5. Lactic Acid	0.9	0.0

6. Niacinamide. . .

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:107273 USPATFULL
TITLE: Niacinamide, niacin, and niacin esters based delivery systems for treating topical disorders of skin and skin aging
INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Shyam K., Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004081672	A1	20040429
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-280519	A1	20021025 (10)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SHYAM K. GUPTA, BIODERM RESEARCH, 5221 E. WINDROSE DRIVE, SCOTTSDALE, AZ, 85254
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1103
SUMM . . . esters with skin beneficial organic acids that can be made either in anhydrous systems, solutions, or traditional water and oil **emulsion** systems, thus offering a wide choice of delivery systems.
SUMM . . . in-situ method possess the additional advantage that they can be made in anhydrous systems, solutions, or traditional water and oil **emulsion** systems, thus offering a wide choice of delivery systems.
SUMM . . . skin. Moreover, with today's state of the art it is still very difficult to formulate a lotion, cream or ointment **emulsion** which contains a free acid form of the alpha hydroxyacid, and which is physically stable as a commercial product for. . .
SUMM . . . rheology modifiers can be used in the compositions of the present invention. The examples of rheology modifiers include, without limitation, **Aristoflex AVC** (Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer), Structure Plus and Structure XL (Acrylates/Aminoacrylates/C10-30 Alkyl PEG-20 Itaconate Copolymer), Carbomer, Xanthan Gum, Gellan Gum, Gum Arabic,. . .
DETD [0058]

Ingredient	Column 1	Column 2
PEG-6	to 100	to 100
Aristoflex AVC	1.00	1.00
Glycerin USP	5.00	5.00
Deionized Water	20.00	20.00
Geogard 221 (preservative)	0.50	0.50
Vitamin E Acetate	0.50	0.5

. . .
DETD . . . final composition of the formulation.

	Column 1	Column 2
1. Carbowax 300 (PEG-6)	To 100	to 100
2. **Aristoflex AVC**	0.8	0.8
3. Deionized Water	15.0	15.0
4. Ascorbic Acid	6.0	0.0
5. Niacinamide	6.44	0.0
5. Hydroquinone	4.0	4.0

. . .
DETD . . . final composition of the formulation.

Ingredients	Column 1	Column 2
1. Carbowax 300	to 100	to 100
2. **Aristoflex AVC**	1.0	1.0
3. Glycerin	5.0	5.0
4. Deionized Water	20.0	20.0
5. Vitamin E Acetate	2.1	2.1
6. Geogard 221. . .		

DETD . . . by the in-situ method of the present invention.

Ingredients	Column 1	Column 2
1. Polyethylene glycol (PEG-6)	to 100	to 100
2. **Aristoflex AVC** (ammonium acryloyldimethyl-	1.0	1.0

taurate/vp copolymer)

3. Deionized water	15.0	15.0
4. Salicylic Acid	3.38	2.0
5. Lipoic Acid	2.06	0.0
6. Niacinamide	2.44	0.0
7. Killitol. . .		

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:88914 USPATFULL
TITLE: Ascorbic acid salts of organic bases with enhanced bioavailability for synergictic anti-aging and skin protective cosmetic compositions
INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Shyam K., Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004067890	A1	20040408
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-265000	A1	20021004 (10)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SHYAM K. GUPTA, BIODERM RESEARCH, 5221 E. WINDROSE DRIVE, SCOTTSDALE, AZ, 85254
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 830
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . including an oxyethylenated sorbitan ester. This solution has a pH of 3.4. Still another similar composition comprises water in oil **emulsion** containing ascorbic acid. This **emulsion** has a pH of 3.5 or less. A disadvantage of these compositions is that a pH of 3.5 or less. . .
SUMM [0010] Yet a further stabilized composition comprises ascorbic acid in a water in oil **emulsion**.
SUMM . . . Gellan Gum, Gum Arabic, Bentonite, various Clays, Silicas, Fumed Silica, Zeolites, Structure Plus (Acrylates/Aminoacrylates/C10-30 Alkyl PEG-20 Itaconate Copolymer), Structure XL, **Aristoflex AVC** (Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate), and such.
SUMM [0057] Dispersion. An **emulsion** or suspension. Comprise the dispersed substance and the medium it is dispersed in.
SUMM [0058] **Emulsion**. Intimate mixture of two incompletely miscible liquids.
DETD [0092]

Ingredient	Column 1	Column 2
PEG-6	54.28	54.28
Aristoflex AVC	1.00	1.00
Glycerin USP	5.00	5.00
Deionized Water	20.00	20.00
Geogard 221 (preeservative)	0.50	0.50
Vitamin E Acetate	0.50	0.5

. . .

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:69674 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for the preparation of aqueous suspensions of anionic colloidal silica having a neutral ph and applications thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jacquinot, Eric, Trosly Breuil, FRANCE

Perard, Marie-Laure, Compiegne, FRANCE
Falk, Uwe, Bruckhkobel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Henning, Torsten, Bad Soden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004052901	A1	20040318	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-451931	A1	20030625	(10)
	WO 2002-IB38		20020108	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2001-219	20010109
	FR 2001-13328	20010116

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CLARIANT CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4000 MONROE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28205
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 910
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD [0166] 6) The **emulsion** was homogenized.
DETD . . . 4360 1

Methylene Bis-Benzotriazolyl Tetramethylbutylphenol	Tinosorb M	3
Silica	neutral Klebosol	0 to 5
Cetyl Phosphate	Hostaphat CC 100	0.5
Caprylyl Methicone	SilCare 41M15	1
Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer	**Aristoflex AVC**	1
Tocopheryl Acetate	Vitamin E acetate	1
Sodium Cocoyl Glutamate	Hostapon CCG	1
Water	Water	Ad 100
Glycerol	Glycerol	5
Citric Acid/Trisodium Citrate	Citric acid/citrate. . .	

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:324362 USPATFULL
TITLE: Personal care compositions with hydroxy amine neutralized polymers
INVENTOR(S): Faryniarz, Joseph Raymond, Middlebury, CT, UNITED STATES
Zhang, Joanna Hong, Milford, CT, UNITED STATES
Miner, Philip Edward, Newtown, CT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever Home Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003228337	A1	20031211	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-235622	A1	20020905	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-383850P	20020529 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER,

NJ, 07020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 571
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . are water, emollients, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, humectants, thickeners and combinations thereof. The carrier may be aqueous, anhydrous or an **emulsion**. Preferably the compositions are aqueous, especially water and oil emulsions of the W/O or O/W variety. Water when present may. . .
SUMM . . . selected having regard for the use of the composition and possible incompatibilities between the preservatives and other ingredients in the **emulsion**. Preservatives are preferably employed in amounts ranging from 0.01% to 2% by weight of the composition.
DETD . . . Oleate 1.00
Sodium C14-16 Olefin Sulfonate 15.00
Sodium Lauryl Ether Sulphate (25% active) 15.00
Cocoamidopropylbetaine 15.00
DC 1784 ® (Silicone **Emulsion** 50%) 5.00
Polyquaternium-11 1.00
DMAE Salt of **Aristoflex AVC** ® 1.00
Water Balance

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:311804 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stable dispersion concentrates
INVENTOR(S): Loeffler, Matthias, Niedernhausen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Morschhauser, Roman, Mainz, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Da Rocha, Livio Caribe, Sao Paulo - SP, BRAZIL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Clariant GmbH (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003219398	A1	20031127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-388078	A1	20030313 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2002-10211140	20020314

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CLARIANT CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4000 MONROE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28205
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 398
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM [0036] The dispersion concentrates according to the invention can be prepared in various ways, an inverse **emulsion** polymerization or an inverse mini-**emulsion** polymerization being as preferred as a physical mixing of copolymer with oil and emulsifier and optionally water. The physical mixing. . .
SUMM [0043] Various dispersion concentrates with differing emulsifier and oil concentration were prepared. For this, ®**Aristoflex AVC** and ®**Aristoflex AVC**-1 (Clariant) were used.
SUMM . . . storage-stable (sedimentation upon storage at 25° C. for 3 weeks).

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	**Aristoflex AVC**	36	36	36	30				
2	**Aristoflex AVC**-1					36	36	36	30
3	Hostacerin DGI		30	3	51		30	3	51
4	Hostaphat KL 340 D	18	18	2	13.	.	.		

SUMM [0050] Structure of the commercial products used:

		INCI name
1	**Aristoflex AVC**	Ammonium Acryloyldimethyltaurate/VP Copolymer
2	**Aristoflex AVC**-1	Ammonium Arcryloyldimethyltaurate/ Vinylformamide Copolymer
3	Hostacerin DGI	Polyglyceryl-2-Sesquiisostearate
4	Hostaphat KL 340 D	Trilaureth-4 Phosphate
5	Emulsogen SRO	Rapeseed Oil Sorbitol Esters
6		Mineral. . .

DETD [0067] III Homogenize **emulsion**

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:296750 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Water-soluble polymers and their use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Morschhauser, Roman, Mainz, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Loffler, Matthias, Niedernhausen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Clariant GmbH, Frankfurt, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6645476	B1	20031111	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-616253		20000714	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1999-19933066	19990715
	DE 2000-10029462	20000621

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Fubara, Blessing
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Jackson, Susan B., Silverman, Richard P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	76
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1345

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD The polymers according to the invention are prepared by free-radical copolymerization, such as, for example, precipitation polymerization, **emulsion** polymerization, solution polymerization or suspension polymerization. Preference is given to precipitation polymerization, particular preference to precipitation polymerization in tert-butanol.

DETD 3=creaming +oil or water +creaming, homogeneous **emulsion** inbetween

DETD 9=completely homogeneous **emulsion**

DETD . . . viscosity 5.00%

® Miglyol 812 (Dynamit Nobel) 4.00%
Caprylic/capric triglycerides
Isopropyl palmitate 6.00%
Soybean oil 3.00%
Jojoba oil 2.00%
B ® **Aristoflex AVC** (Clariant) 30%
AMPS/VIFA copolymer
C ® Hostapon KCG (Clariant) 1.00%
Sodium cocoyl glutamate
Water ad 100%
Glycerol 3.00%
Sodium hydroxide (10%. . . water) 1.20%
D Fragrances 0.30%
Preparation
I Stir B into A, add C and stir well
II Stir D into I
III Homogenize the **emulsion**
DETD . . . 1 0.50%
Isopropyl palmitate 4.00%
Almond oil 4.00%
Wheatgerm oil 1.00%
® Cetiol SN (Henkel) 8.00%
Cetearyl isononanoate
B ® **Aristoflex AVC** (Clariant) 0.30%
AMPS/VIFA copolymer
C Water ad 100%
D Fragrances 0.30%
Preparation
I Mix A and B, then add C
II Stir D into I
III Homogenize the **emulsion**
DETD . . . oil 0.30%
Preparation
I Stir the components of A until homogeneous
II At about 35° C., stir D into I
III Homogenize the **emulsion**
CLM What is claimed is:

45. An aqueous preparation, aqueous-alcoholic preparation, aqueous/surface-active preparation, **emulsion** or suspension comprising polymers as claimed in claim 1.

46. An aqueous preparation, aqueous-alcoholic preparation, aqueous/surface-active preparation, **emulsion** or suspension comprising polymers as claimed in claim 12.

47. An aqueous preparation, aqueous-alcoholic preparation, aqueous/surface-active preparation, **emulsion** or suspension comprising polymers as claimed in claim 23.

48. An aqueous preparation, aqueous-alcoholic preparation, aqueous/surface-active preparation, **emulsion** or suspension comprising polymers as claimed in claim 34.

49. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 45, which is a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition.

50. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 46, which is a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition.

51. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 47, which is a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition.

52. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 48, which is a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition.

53. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 45, which, based on the finished formulation, comprises 0.05 to 10% by weight of. . .
54. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 46, which, based on the finished formulation, comprises 0.05 to 10% by weight of. . .
55. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 47, which, based on the finished formulation, comprises 0.05 to 10% by weight of. . .
56. The preparation, **emulsion** or suspension as claimed in claim 48, which, based on the finished formulation, comprises 0.05 to 10% by weight of. . .

. . . the method comprising adding the polymer as a thickener, dispersing agent, suspending agent, emulsifier, stabilizer and/or bodying agent to an **emulsion**.

. . . the method comprising adding the polymer as a thickener, dispersing agent, suspending agent, emulsifier, stabilizer and/or bodying agent to an **emulsion**.

. . . . the method comprising adding the polymer as a thickener, dispersing agent, suspending agent, emulsifier, stabilizer and/or bodying agent to an **emulsion**.

. . . the method comprising adding the polymer as a thickener, dispersing agent, suspending agent, emulsifier, stabilizer and/or bodying agent to an **emulsion**.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:245065 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Composition containing a silicone copolymer and an amps-like polymer and/or organic powder
INVENTOR(S):	Lennon, Paula, Lyon, FRANCE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	L'OREAL, Paris, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003171479	A1	20030911	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-334979	A1	20030102	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2002-97	20020104	
	FR 2002-99	20020104	
	FR 2002-95	20020104	
	FR 2002-96	20020104	
	US 2002-356143P	20020214	(60)
	US 2002-356177P	20020214	(60)
	US 2002-356142P	20020214	(60)
	US 2002-355823P	20020213	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER NEUSTADT, P.C., 1940 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	48
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1863

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . provide a moisturizing effect and an emollient effect, current cosmetic compositions are most often provided in the form of an **emulsion** containing an aqueous phase and an oily phase. Depending on the direction of the dispersion, it may be an oil-in-water (O/W) type **emulsion** consisting of an aqueous dispersing continuous phase and an oily dispersed discontinuous phase, or a water-in-oil (W/O) type **emulsion** consisting of an oily dispersing continuous phase and an aqueous dispersed discontinuous phase. O/W emulsions are the most in demand. . .

SUMM . . . polymer or copolymer of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid (AMPS), and/or of at least one organic powder in a composition containing particles in **emulsion** as described, for example, in EP-A-874017 makes it possible to reduce the sticky effect associated with application of such emulsions. . .

SUMM . . . "particles" is understood to mean the block silicone copolymer globules which are in dispersion in water and form a silicone-in-water **emulsion**.

SUMM [0017] The aqueous dispersion of particles of block copolymer is a silicone-in-water **emulsion** (Sil/W) wherein the oily globules are constituted from a silicone of high viscosity, so that these globules seem to form. . .

SUMM . . . for example, those obtained from AMPS and acrylamide or methylacrylamide, such as for example the acrylamide/sodium acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonate copolymer in inverse **emulsion** at 40% in polysorbate, marketed under the name SIMULGEL 600 by the company SEPPIC. Suitable copolymers also include, for example, copolymers of AMPS and vinylpyrrolidone or of vinylformamide, such as the products marketed under the name **ARISTOFLEX AVC** by the company CLARIANT.

SUMM . . . organic powder may be introduced into the composition after mixing the other constituents. For example, in the case of an **emulsion**, the organic powder may be introduced after preparation of the **emulsion**, or alternatively, if an oily phase is present, into the oily phase of the composition. The organic powder may also be introduced during the preparation of the **emulsion**, into the aqueous phase or into the oily phase.

SUMM [0111] According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition is provided in the form of an **emulsion**, most preferably an O/W **emulsion**.

SUMM . . . weight relative to the total weight of the composition, particularly when the composition is provided in the form of an **emulsion**.

SUMM [0117] When the composition is in the form of an **emulsion**, the proportion of the oily phase of the **emulsion** may range, for example, from 5 to 80% by weight, preferably from 5 to 50% by weight, relative to the. . . weight of the composition. The oils, the emulsifiers and the coemulsifiers used in the composition in the form of an **emulsion** are chosen from those conventionally used in the cosmetic or dermatological field. The emulsifier and coemulsifier are preferably present in. . . to 30% by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition. The **emulsion** may, in addition, contain lipid vesicles.

SUMM . . . or non-ionic emulsifiers, used alone or in the form of a mixture. The emulsifiers are appropriately chosen according to the **emulsion** to be obtained (W/O or O/W).

SUMM [0130] When the composition is provided in the form of an **emulsion**, the nature of the oily phase of the **emulsion** is not critical. The oily phase may thus consist of all the fatty substances and in particular the oils conventionally. . .

SUMM . . . inorganic filler may be introduced into the composition after mixing the other constituents. For example, in the case of an **emulsion**, it may be introduced after preparing the **emulsion**, or

alternatively if an oily phase is present, into the oily phase of the composition.

DETD O/W **Emulsion**

DETD . . . Petroleum jelly paste 10%

Stearic acid	0.5%
Phase B (aqueous phase)	
Glycerine	5%
Acrylamide/sodium acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulphonate copolymer in inverse **emulsion** at 40% in polysorbate (Simulgel 600 from the company Seppic)	1%
Preservative	qs %
Water	qs 100%
Phase C	
HMW2220 (Dow. . .	

DETD O/W **Emulsion**

DETD O/W **Emulsion**

DETD W/O **Emulsion**

DETD . . .

Phase A	
Glycerine	4%
Propylene glycol	3%
Preservative	qs %
Acrylamide/sodium acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulphonate copolymer in inverse **emulsion** at 40% in polysorbate (Simulgel 600 from the company SEPPIC)	1.5%
Methyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol Dimethacrylate copolymer powder (Microspheres M305 from. . .	1%

DETD O/W **Emulsion**

DETD . . . B, with stirring. Next, phase C is introduced into the mixture obtained. The mixing is carried out until a fine **emulsion** is obtained and it is cooled. At 25° C., phase D and then phase E are introduced, with gentle stirring.

DETD [0246] After three weeks at 50° C., the **emulsion** remained stable and it exhibits no phase release or separation. In addition, the variation of the colour (yellowing) is a. . .

DETD O/W **Emulsion**

DETD . . . B, with stirring. Next, phase C is introduced into the mixture obtained. The mixing is carried out until a fine **emulsion** is obtained and it is cooled. At 25° C., phase D is introduced, with gentle stirring.

DETD [0250] After three weeks at 50° C., the **emulsion** is destabilized and there is release of oil and of water at the bottom of the pot containing the **emulsion**. In addition, the composition has become intensely yellow.

DETD O/W **Emulsion**

DETD . . . B, with stirring. Next, phase C is introduced into the mixture obtained. The mixing is carried out until a fine **emulsion** is obtained and it is cooled. At 25° C., phase D is introduced, with gentle stirring.

DETD [0254] After three weeks at 50° C., the **emulsion** is destabilized and there is a very substantial release of oil and a substantial release of water at the bottom of the pot containing the **emulsion**. In addition, the composition has become intensely yellow.

DETD O/W **Emulsion**

DETD . . . oil 4%

Cyclohexadimethylsiloxane	5%
Cyclopentadimethylsiloxane/dimethiconol	5%

(DC2-9071 from Dow Corning) (silicone gum)
Vitamin E 0.25%
Retinol palmitate 0.1%
Phase B (aqueous phase)
AMPS/sodium acrylate copolymer in inverse **emulsion** (SIMULGEL EG from the company SEPPIC) 1.5%
Glycerine 7%
Hostacerin AMPS 0.5%
Preservative qs
Colourant qs
Water qs 100%
Phase C
HMW2220 (Dow Corning) (aqueous dispersion at 60%. . . . 2%
DETD . . . preservatives and colourant therein, by adding the Hostacerin AMPS and by maintaining the stirring until gel formation is obtained. The **emulsion** is prepared by pouring phase A at 60° C. into phase B at 65° C., with stirring, and then the. . .
DETD [0261] A fluid is obtained as an **emulsion** which has a surprising effect of smoothness and comfort and which can be used in the morning and/or in the. . .
DETD W/O **Emulsion** (Cast)
CLM What is claimed:
35. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition is in the form of an O/W **emulsion**.

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:314361 USPATFULL
TITLE: O/W emulsions containing one or more ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers
INVENTOR(S): Lanzendorfer, Ghita, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bormann, Angelika, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Nielsen, Jens, Henstedt-Ulzburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Hargens, Birgit, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Riedel, Heidi, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
von Thaden, Stephanie, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002176832	A1	20021128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-25065	A1	20011219 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2000-10065046	20001223

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WILLIAM GERSTENZANG, NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN MARCUS, P.A., 220 EAST 42ND STREET, 30TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1060
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . usually referred to as phases, which are immiscible or miscible with one another only to a limited extent. In an **emulsion**, one of the two liquids is dispersed in the form of very fine droplets in the other

liquid.

SUMM . . . the two liquids are water and oil and oil droplets are very finely dispersed in water, this is an oil-in-water **emulsion** (O/W **emulsion**, e.g. milk). The basic character of an O/W **emulsion** is determined by the water. In the case of a water-in-oil **emulsion** (W/O **emulsion**, e.g. butter), the principle is reversed, the basic character being determined here by the oil.

SUMM . . . 5 to 10% by weight, where the results achieved are equally favorable. In the case of freedom from lipid, no **emulsion** is present, but rather a system which should most appropriately be referred to as an emulsifier gel.

SUMM . . . of a liquid composition which can be applied by means of roll-on devices, but also in the form of an **emulsion** which can be applied from normal bottles and containers.

DETD . . .

% by wt

PEG-30 glyceryl stearate	2.50
Glycerol monostearate	1.00
Cetyl alcohol	1.00
Vaseline	2.50
Polyisobutene	8.00
Cyclomethicone	5.00
Aristoflex AVC	0.20
Glycerol	5.00
Tocopherol acetate	1.00
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants etc.	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

DETD [0182]

% by wt.

Glyceryl stearate citrate	2.50
Cetyl alcohol	1.00
Caprylic/capric triglycerides	5.00
Cyclomethicone	5.00
Octyldodecanol	5.00
Aristoflex AVC	0.30
Glycerol	3.00
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants etc.	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

DETD . . . Myristyl alcohol 1.00

Glycerol monostearate	0.50
Paraffin oil, subliquidum	10.00
Dimethicone	1.00
Octyldodecanol	2.00
Hydrogenated coconut fatty acid glycerides	0.50
Aristoflex AVC	0.30
Serine	0.50
Glycerol	5.00
Tocopherol acetate	0.50
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants etc.	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

DETD . . . 0.35

Cetylmethicone copolyol	0.15

	Paraffin oil, subliquidum	10.00
	Octyldodecanol	4.00
	Hydrogenated coconut fatty acid glycerides	1.00
	Cyclomethicone	1.00
	Dimethicone	1.00
	Aristoflex AVC	0.30
	Glycerol	5.00
	Tocopherol acetate	1.00
	Perfume, preservatives, NaOH	q.s.
	dyes, antioxidants etc.	
	Water	ad 100.00

DETD **Emulsion** Make-Up

DETD . . . PEG-30 stearate 2.00

Glycerol monostearate	1.00
Paraffin oil, subliquidum	7.00
Octyldodecanol	7.00
Isopropyl lanolate	4.00
Octyl methoxycinnamate	2.00
Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane	1.00
Aristoflex AVC	0.20
Glycerol	5.00
1,3-Butylene glycol	2.00
Tocopherol acetate	1.00
Starch sodium octenyl succinate	2.50
Magnesium silicate	1.00
Mica	1.00
Iron. . .	

DETD . . . % by wt.

	Stearic acid	1.20
	Isopropyl lanolate	1.20
	Dimethicone	0.40
	Hydrogenated palm fatty acid glycerides	1.70
	Color pigments	20.00
	Aristoflex AVC	0.25
	Magnesium aluminum silicate	0.30
	1,3-Butylene glycol	4.00
	Triethanolamine	0.40
	Ethanol	10.00
	Perfume, preservatives, antioxidants, etc.	q.s.
	Water	ad 100.00

DETD . . . pigments 10.00

Cyclomethicone	25.00
Dimethicone	10.00
1,3-Butylene glycol	4.50
Glycerol	3.50
Polysorbate 40	3.50
Decyl oleate	2.00
Na hyaturonate	0.10
Aristoflex AVC	0.30
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants, etc.	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A cosmetic or dermatological **emulsion** of the oil-in-water type, comprising (i) up to 90% by weight of a water phase, (ii) up to 40% by. . .

2. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein its lipid content is chosen from the range from 0.5% by weight to 20%. . .

3. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein its lipid content is up to 7.5% by weight.

4. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, which comprises one or more dyes and/or coloring pigments.

5. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 4, wherein the total amount of the dyes and coloring pigments is chosen from the range. . .

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:279645 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Gel creams in the form of O/W emulsions containing one or more ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers
INVENTOR(S):	Lanzendorfer, Ghita, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Nielsen, Jens, Henstedt-Ulzburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Hargens, Birgit, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Kropke, Rainer, Schenefeld, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Riedel, Heidi, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF von Thaden, Stephanie, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002155076	A1	20021024
	US 6620420	B2	20030916
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-25062	A1	20011219 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2000-10065047	20001223

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	WILLIAM GERSTENZANG, NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN MARCUS, P.A., 220 EAST 42ND STREET, 30TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1086

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . usually referred to as phases, which are immiscible or miscible with one another only to a limited extent. In an **emulsion**, one of the two liquids is dispersed in the form of very fine droplets in the other liquid.

SUMM . . . the two liquids are water and oil and oil droplets are very finely dispersed in water, this is an oil-in-water **emulsion** (O/W **emulsion**, e.g. milk). The basic character of an O/W **emulsion** is determined by the water. In the case of a water-in-oil **emulsion** (W/O **emulsion**, e.g. butter), the principle is reversed, the basic character being determined here by the oil.

DETD . . . 5 to 10% by weight, where the results achieved are equally favorable. In the case of freedom from lipid, no **emulsion** is present, but rather a system which should most appropriately be referred to as an emulsifier gel.

DETD . . . of a liquid composition which can be applied by means of roll-on devices, but also in the form of an **emulsion** which can be applied from normal bottles and containers.

DETD . . . the total weight of the respective preparations.

% by wt

Example 1 (hydrodispersion gel):		
PEG-8 (polyethylene glycol 400)		5.00
Ethanol		10.00
Aristoflex AVC		0.70
Triglyceride, liquid		1.50
Glycerol		5.00
Panthenol		0.50
Tocopherol acetate		0.50
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants etc.		q.s.
Water		ad 100.00
Example 2 (hydrodispersion gel):		
Xanthan gum		0.20
Aristoflex AVC		1.00
Glycerol		5.00
1,3-Butylene glycol		2.00
Dimethicone		3.00
Isopropyl palmitate		1.50
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants, pigments etc.		q.s.
Water		ad 100.00
Example 3:		
Sucrose stearate		1.00
Cetearyl alcohol		0.50
PEG-5 soyasterol		2.00
Tocopherol		1.00
Aristoflex AVC		1.00
Glycerol		3.00
EDTA		0.50
Antioxidants, preservatives, neutralizing agents, perfume, dyes, pigments		q.s.
Water		ad 100.00
Example 4:		
Glycerol monostearate		2.00
PEG-40 glyceryl stearate		0.50
Aristoflex AVC		1.00
Magnesium aluminum silicate		0.30
Glycerol		5.00
1,3-Butylene glycol		2.00
Panthenol		2.50
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, complexing agent, dyes, antioxidants, pigments etc.		q.s.
Water		ad 100.00
Example 5:		
Glyceryl stearate citrate		1.50
Cetyl alcohol		0.50
Jojoba oil		2.00
Aristoflex AVC		0.50
Chitosan		0.50
Lactic acid (90% strength)		0.30
Glycerol		5.00
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants, pigments etc.		q.s.
Water		ad 100.00
Example 6:		
Polyglyceryl-3 methylglucose distearate		2.00
Sorbitan stearate		0.50
Glycerol		3.00
C12-15-Alkyl benzoates	5.00	
Caprylic/capric triglycerides		3.00

Aristoflex AVC	0.50
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants, pigments etc.	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00
Example 7:	
Decyl glucoside	1.00
Glyceryl lanolate	1.50
Dimethicone copolyol	2.00
Tricetеareth-4 phosphate	0.70
Panthenol	1.50
Isopropyl palmitate	1.00
Aristoflex AVC	1.00
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants, pigments etc.	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00
Example 8:	
Stearyl alcohol	2.00
Caprylic/capric triglycerides	2.00
Paraffin oil	2.00
Octyldodecanol	3.00
Glycerol	3.00
Acrylates/C10-30-alkyl acrylate cross polymer	0.15
Aristoflex AVC	0.20
Tocopheryl acetate	0.50
Perfume, preservatives, NaOH, dyes, antioxidants, pigments etc.	q.s.
Water, demineralized	ad 100.00

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:112322 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Gelled aqueous cosmetic compositions
INVENTOR(S):	Zecchino, Jules, Closter, NJ, UNITED STATES Matathia, Michelle, Syosset, NJ, UNITED STATES Knight, E. Althea, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES Harrison, James T., Forest Hills, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002058055	A1	20020516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-995358	A1	20011126 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-510756, filed on 22 Feb 2000, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KAREN A. LOWNEY, ESQ., ESTEE LAUDER COMPANIES, 125 PINELAWN ROAD, MELVILLE, NY, 11747
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	330

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . ammonium poly(acryldimethyltauramide-co-vinylformamide), also referred to as AMPS/VIFA copolymer, available commercially from Clariant Corporation, Charlotte, N.C. under the name trade name **Aristoflex AVC®**. The polymer is known as a gelling agent. However, unexpectedly, the gellant is substantially unaffected by the presence of salts. . .

SUMM . . . amount of oil, particularly silicone oils, into water, with the use of a fairly small amount of surfactants. Unlike an **emulsion**, these foams are generally unstable, or insufficiently stable to be very useful in most cosmetic formulations, since the foam tends. . .

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:162860 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions comprising a benzoic acid analog and a metal salt
INVENTOR(S): Beerse, Peter William, The Procter Gamble Company, Miami Valley Laboratories, P.O. Box 538707, Cincinnati, OH, United States 45253-8707
Biedermann, Kimberly Ann, The Procter Gamble Company, Miami Valley Laboratories, P.O. Box 538707, Cincinnati, OH, United States 45253-8707
Page, Steven Hardy, The Procter Gamble Company, Miami Valley Laboratories, P.O. Box 538707, Cincinnati, OH, United States 45253-8707
Mobley, Michael Joseph, The Procter Gamble Company, Miami Valley Laboratories, P.O. Box 538707, Cincinnati, OH, United States 45253-8707
Morgan, Jeffrey Michael, The Procter Gamble Company, Miami Valley Laboratories, P.O. Box 538707, Cincinnati, OH, United States 45253-8707

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6294186	B1	20010925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-421084		19991019 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-868783, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5968539 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-969049, filed on 12 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6190675 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-868695, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-868982, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6183757 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-323419, filed on 1 Jun 1999 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869302, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-323420, filed on 1 Jun 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6106851 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869300, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-323513, filed on 1 Jun 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6113933 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869071, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869116, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6197315 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-969057, filed on 12 Nov 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-868688, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-868687, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6183763 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-868717, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6258368 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869301, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-967972, filed on 12 Nov 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-868718, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-323531, filed on 1 Jun 1999 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869303, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869129, filed on 4 Jun 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-969077, filed

on 12 Nov 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869304, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-869117, filed on 4 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6190674
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kendall, Dara M., Tsuneki, Fumiko, Hilton, Michael E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3559
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . of forms. For example, the carrier may be an aqueous-based solution or cleanser, an alcohol-based solution or gel or an **emulsion** carrier, including, but not limited to, oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-water, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions. The carrier solution containing the benzoic acid analog. . .

SUMM Suitable carriers may also comprise a water containing (i.e. non-alcohol based) **emulsion** such as oil-in-water emulsions, water-in-oil emulsions, and water-in-silicone emulsions. As will be understood by the skilled artisan, a given component. . .

SUMM The **emulsion** may also contain an anti-foaming agent to minimize foaming upon application to the surface to be treated. Anti-foaming agents include. . .

SUMM a) Water-in-silicone **emulsion**

SUMM . . . about 50% to about 85%, and most preferably from about 70% to about 80% of a dispersed aqueous phase. In **emulsion** technology, the term "dispersed phase" is a term well-known to one skilled in the art which means that the phase. . .

SUMM . . . 1995; M. E. Carlotti et al., "Optimization of W/O-S Emulsions And Study Of The Quantitative Relationships Between Ester Structure And **Emulsion** Properties," J. Dispersion Science And Technology, 13(3), 315-336 (1992); P. Hameyer, "Comparative Technological Investigations of Organic and Organosilicone Emulsifiers in Cosmetic Water-in-Oil **Emulsion** Preparations," HAPPI 28(4), pp. 88-128 (1991); J. Smid-Korbar et al., "Efficiency and usability of silicone surfactants in emulsions," Provisional Communication.. . .

SUMM . . . 17, 1991, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,073,372, to Turner, D. J. et al., issued Dec. 17, 1991. A preferred oil-in-water **emulsion**, containing a structuring agent, hydrophilic surfactant and water, is described in detail hereinafter.

SUMM A preferred oil-in-water **emulsion** comprises a structuring agent to assist in the formation of a liquid crystalline gel network structure. Without being limited by. . .

SUMM . . . these references are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Such surfactants may be used as a component of the **emulsion** form of the present compositions or they may be used in alternative product forms, e.g., aqueous or alcohol solution carrier. . .

SUMM The oil-in-water **emulsion** form of the present compositions may comprise from about 25% to about 98%, preferably from about 65% to about 95%,. . .

SUMM Other polymers are useful for thickening the compositions of the present invention including acrylamidomethylpropane sulfonic acid based copolymers (for example **Aristoflex AVC** from Hoechst Celanese), synthetics clays (e.g., Laponite XLG from Southern Clay), hydroxypropyl gums (e.g., Jaguar HP60 and HP120 from Rhone-Poulenc),. . .

DETD . . . --

amine oxide
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 0.75 -- -- -- --
(Klucel HF)
Polyacrylamide -- 2.5% -- --
(Seppigel 305)

Acrylamidomethyl- -- -- 2.00 -- --
propane Sulfonic acid
(**Aristoflex AVC**)
Nomcort Z Xanthan Gum -- -- 0.30 -- --
Jaguar HP120 -- -- -- -- 1.00
Triclosan -- -- 0.20 -- --
NaOH/HCl to. . .
DETD Add xanthan gum to all but 5% of water. Heat to 80° C. to hydrate. Add **Aristoflex AVC**. Mix to disperse/swell polymer. Add ethanol in aliquots, allowing mixture to thicken in between ethanol additions. Add salicylic acid, metal. . .

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:100360 USPATFULL
TITLE: Emulsions
INVENTOR(S): Loffler, Matthias, Niedernhausen, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GmbH, Clariant (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001005737	A1	20010628
	US 6489395	B2	20021203
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-733201	A1	20001208 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1999-19959119	19991208

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CLARIANT CORPORATION, 4331 CHESAPEAKE DR, ATTN: INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY DEPT, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28216
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 395
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . invention in amounts of from 0.1 to 5% by weight, preferably 0.3 to 3% by weight, based on the finished **emulsion**. The emulsions may either be water-in-oil emulsions or oil-in-water emulsions.
DETD . . . cream

A	POLYESTER 1	(Clariant)	1.00%
	® Cetiol V		7.00%
	Jojoba oil		5.00%
	Isopropyl palmitate		6.00%
B	® **Aristoflex AVC**	(Clariant)	0.70%
C	Glycerol		3.00%
	Water		76.90%
	Preservative		q.s.
D	Perfume		0.40%

DETD [0061] III The **emulsion** was homogenized.
DETD . . . Cream

A	POLYESTER 2	(Clariant)	1.00%
	® Cetiol V		7.00%
	Jojoba oil		5.00%
	Isopropyl palmitate		6.00%
B	® **Aristoflex AVC**	(Clariant)	0.70%
C	Glycerol		3.00%

```
             Water                                  76.90%
             Preservative                           q.s.
    D        Perfume                                0.40%
DETD   . . .


    A        POLYESTER 1              (Clariant)    1.50%
             Mineral oil,                           8.00%
             low-viscosity
             Isopropyl palmitate                    4.00%
              ® Eutanol G                    4.00%
    B         ® Aristoflex AVC     (Clariant)  0.70%
    C        Water                                  81.40%
             Preservative                           q.s.
    D        Perfume                                0.40%
DETD   . . .


    A        POLYESTER 2              (Clariant)    1.00%
             Mineral oil,                           8.00%
             low-viscosity
             Isopropyl palmitate                    4.00%
              ® Eutanol G                    4.00%
    B         ® Aristoflex AVC     (Clariant)  0.70%
    C        Water                                  81.90%
             Preservative                           q.s.
    D        Perfume                                0.40%
DETD   . . . (Clariant)  1.00%
             Mineral oil,                           10.00%
             high-viscosity
             Isopropyl palmitate                    5.00%
    B         ® Neo-Heliopan E 1000          8.50%
              ® Neo-Heliopan RB              1.50%
    C        Aristoflex AVC           (Clariant)    0.60%
    D        Glycerol                               3.00%
             Water                                  70.10%
             Preservative                           q.s.
    E        Perfume                                0.30%
DETD   [0072] III The emulsion was homogenized
DETD   . . . (Clariant)  1.00%
             Mineral oil,                           10.00%
             high-viscosity
             Isopropyl palmitate                    5.00%
    B         ® Neo-Heliopan E 1000          8.50%
              ® Neo-Heliopan BB              1.50%
    C        Aristoflex AVC           (Clariant)    0.60%
    D        Glycerol                               3.00%
             Water                                  70.10%
             Preservative                           q.s.
    E        Perfume                                0.30%
DETD   . . . 2.00%
             Mineral oil,                           10.00%
             high-viscosity
             Isopropyl palmitate                    5.00%
    B         ® Neo-Heliopan E 1000          8.50%
              ® Neo-Heliopan BB              1.50%
    C        Aristoflex AVC           (Clariant)    0.60%
    D        Glycerol                               3.00%
             Water                                  69.10%
             Preservative                           q.s.
    E        Perfume                                0.30%
DETD   [0077] Chemical names of the commercial products used:
```

```
        Aristoflex AVC:             Acrylamidopropylenesulfonic
                                    acid/vinylformamide
                                    copolymer
        Cetiol:                     Decyl oleate
        Eutanol G:                  Hexyldecanol
        Neo-Heliopan E 1000:        Isoamyl p-methoxycinnamate
        Neo-Heliopan BB:            Benzophenone-3
CLM     What is claimed is:
        1. An emulsion comprising oligoesters.

        2. The emulsion as claimed in claim 1, which comprises oligoesters
        obtained by polycondensation of one or more dicarboxylic acids or esters
        thereof. . .
        3. The emulsion as claimed in claim 1, which comprises oligoesters
        obtained by polycondensation of one or more dicarboxylic acids or esters
        thereof. . .
        4. The emulsion as claimed in claim 1, which comprises oligoesters
        obtained by polycondensation of  a) 40 to 52 mol %, preferably 45.  .  .
        5. The emulsion as claimed in claim 1, which comprises 0.1 to 5% by
        weight of oligoesters.


=> s 335383-60-3/rn
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L8          34 335383-60-3/RN

=> s l8 not l6
L9          12 L8 NOT L6

=> s l9 and emulsion
L10          8 L9 AND EMULSION

=> d l0 ibib kwic 1-8
'L0' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):l10
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In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
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or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):d l10 ibib kwic 1-8
'D' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'L65' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'1-8' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
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L10  ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:268295  CAPLUS
```

STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002004532	A1	20020110
	US 6660252	B2	20031209
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-795423	A1	20010228 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-580743, filed on 26 May 2000, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Estelle J. Tsevdos, Ph.D., J.D., KENYON KENYON, One Broadway, New York, NY, 10004
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 369
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d l10 ibib kwic 1-8

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:268295 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:292229
TITLE: Cosmetic skin preparations containing creatine, creatinine and organic thickeners
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 28 pp.
CODEN: GGXXFR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 20318414	U1	20040401	DE 2003-20318414	20031126

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-20318414 20031126

AB The invention concerns cosmetic skin care emulsions that contain creatine, creatinine and hydrocolloids. Hydrocolloids are selected from the group of acrylic polymers, copolymers and cross polymers, gums and their derivs., cellulose and its derivs. Thus an O/W **emulsion** was composed of (wt./wt.): glyceryl stearate citrate 2.0; myristyl myristate 1.0; stearyl alc. 2.0; cetyl alc. 1.0; hydrogenated coco fatty acids 2.0; butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate 1.0; ethylhexyl coco fatty acid ester 3.0; vaseline 1.0; dicaprylyl ether 3.0; titanium dioxide 1.0; ethylhexyl methoxy cinnamate 2.0; Ubiquinone Q10 0.03; creatinine 0.1; creatine 1.0; phenoxyethanol 0.8; paraben 0.4; cyclodextrin 0.4; polyacrylic acid 0.1; ammonium acryloyldimethyl taurate-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer 0.4; glycerin 15; dyes 0.05; fillers and additives 0.1; perfume q.s.; water to 100.

ST cosmetic **emulsion** skin creatine creatinine hydrocolloid org thickener

IT 57-00-1, Creatine 60-27-5, Creatinine 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-65-1, Tragant gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate 11078-30-1, Galactomannan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25087-26-7, Methacrylic acid homopolymer 138757-67-2, Carbopol 980 138757-68-3,

Carbopol 981 146701-61-3, Carbopol 1382 176304-01-1, Carbopol 2984 176304-02-2, Carbopol 5984 195739-91-4, Carbopol Ultrez 10 **335383-60-3**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic skin prepns. contg. creatine, creatinine and org. thickeners)

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:988445 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:31176
TITLE: Cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions containing a combination of cyclodextrins, retinoids, bioquinones and polymers
INVENTOR(S): Filbry, Alexander; Raschke, Thomas; Rapp, Claudius; Schwanke, Frank
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf AG, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 28 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10224298	A1	20031218	DE 2002-10224298	20020531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10224298 20020531
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
ST cosmetic **emulsion** cream cyclodextrin retinoid ubiquinone polymer
IT 68-26-8, Retinol 68-26-8D, Retinol, complexes with cyclodextrins 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 7585-39-9, β-Cyclodextrin 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9087-61-0, Aluminum starch octenyl succinate 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 17465-86-0, γ-Cyclodextrin 17465-86-0D, γ-Cyclodextrin, complexes with retinoids and bioquinones 121601-24-9 **335383-60-3**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. a combination of cyclodextrins, retinoids, bioquinones and polymers)

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:221480 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:260098
TITLE: Water-in-silicone emulsions for cosmetic use
INVENTOR(S): Bleckmann, Andreas; Fueller, Silke; Kroepke, Rainer; Nielsen, Jens
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf AG, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003022235	A2	20030320	WO 2002-EP10006	20020906
WO 2003022235	A3	20030731		

W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR

DE 10144235 A1 20030327 DE 2001-10144235 20010908
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10144235 A 20010908
AB The invention relates to cosmetic or dermatol. emulsions of the water-in-silicone type comprising: (i) up to 85 wt. % of a water phase; (ii) 10 to 80 wt. % of silicone oil; (iii) 0.1 to 25 wt. % of one or more W/S emulsifiers selected from the group consisting of cetyl dimethicone copolyol, lauryl dimethicone copolyol, PEG/PPG-18/18 dimethicone, trimethylsilylamodimethicone; (iv) 0.01 to 5 wt. % of one or more ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers, each with regard to the total wt. of the prepns. Thus a W/S **emulsion** contained (wt./wt.%): cetyl dimethicone copolyol 1.0; cyclomethicone mixt. with PEG/PPG-18/18 dimethicone (90:10 wt./wt.%) 10.0; cyclomethicone 32.5; dimethicone 5.0; hydrogenated polyisobutene 0.5; octyldodecanol 0.5; panthenol 0.5; sodium chloride 2.0; glycerin 3.0; citric acid 0.2; perfume q.s.; methylparaben 0.4; ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 1.0; propylparaben 0.3; cetyl dimethicone 0.5; water to 100.
ST cosmetic water silicone **emulsion** emulsifier cryloyldimethyltaurate vinylpyrrolidone copolymer
IT 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9006-65-9D, Dimethicone, ethoxylated, propoxylated 139465-30-8, DC 3225C 145686-34-6, Cetyldimethicone copolyol 149531-86-2, Lauryl dimethicone copolyol **335383-60-3**, Ammonium 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonate-N-vinylformamide-1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone copolymer
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-in-silicone emulsions for cosmetic use)

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:50371 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Water-in-oil emulsions containing one or more ammonium acryloylodimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers
INVENTOR(S):	Nielsen, Jens, Henstedt-Ulzburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Kropke, Rainer, Schenefeld, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Bleckmann, Andreas, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Beiersdorf AG (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004037797	A1	20040226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-602392	A1	20030623 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2001-EP15095, filed on 20 Dec 2001, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2000-10065045	20001223

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	ALSTON BIRD LLP, BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28280-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1153

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . usually referred to as phases, which are immiscible or miscible with one another only to a limited extent. In an **emulsion**, one of the two liquids is dispersed in the form of very fine droplets in the other liquid.
SUMM . . . the two liquids are water and oil and oil droplets are very

finely dispersed in water, this is an oil-in-water **emulsion** (O/W **emulsion**, e.g. milk). The basic character of an O/W **emulsion** is determined by the water. In the case of a water-in-oil **emulsion** (W/O **emulsion**, e.g. butter), the principle is reversed, the basic character being determined here by the oil.

SUMM . . . of a liquid composition which can be applied by means of roll-on devices, but also in the form of an **emulsion** which can be applied from normal bottles and containers.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A cosmetic or dermatological water-in-oil **emulsion**, comprising (i) up to 95% by weight of a water phase, (ii) up to 60% by weight of a lipid. . . (iv) up to 5% by weight of one or more ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

2. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein the content of the one or more ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers is from 0.01 to 5% by weight, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

3. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein its lipid content is from 0.5 to 60% by weight, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

4. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein its lipid content is from 10 to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

5. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein the water phase includes water and one or more compounds selected from the group. . .

6. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein the water phase includes at least one hydrocolloid or thickener.

7. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein the lipid phase includes one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of. . .

8. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein the emulsifier includes one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of glyceryl. . .

9. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 1, wherein the emulsifier includes both a water-in-oil emulsifier and an oil-in-water emulsifier.

10. A cosmetic or dermatological water-in-oil **emulsion**, comprising (i) up to 95% by weight of a water phase, (ii) from 20 to 60% by weight of a. . .

11. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 10, wherein one or more antioxidants is present in an amount from 1 to 10% by weight, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

12. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 10, wherein one or more antioxidants is selected from the group consisting of vitamin E, vitamin. . .

13. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 10, wherein the total amount of dyes and color-imparting pigments is present in an amount from 0.1 to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

14. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 10, wherein the total amount of dyes and pigments is present in an amount from 0.5 to 15% by weight, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

15. The **emulsion** as claimed in claim 10, wherein the total amount of dyes and pigments is present in an amount from 1.0 to 10% by weight, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

16. An eye shadow, including the **emulsion** as claimed in claim 10.

. . . . 17. A method of treating skin or hair, comprising applying to the skin or hair a cosmetic or dermatological water-in-oil **emulsion**, comprising (i) up to 95% by weight of a water phase, (ii) up to 60% by weight of a lipid. . . (iv) up to 5% by weight of one or more ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers, based on the total weight of the **emulsion**.

18. The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the cosmetic or dermatological water-in-oil **emulsion** is applied by spraying the **emulsion** from an aerosol container.

19. The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the cosmetic or dermatological water-in-oil **emulsion** is applied by means of a roll-on device.

20. The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the cosmetic or dermatological water-in-oil **emulsion** is applied from a squeezable bottle or bottle with a pump device.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, dipolyhydroxy compd. with PEG 25322-68-3D, PEG, reaction product with stearic acid 26896-18-4D, Isononanoic acid, esters with C16-18-alcs. **335383-60-3**, Aristoflex AVC
(water-in-oil emulsions contg. ammonium acryloyl dimethyltaurate-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymers)

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:172776 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Thickener system for cosmetic compositions		
INVENTOR(S):	Zhang, Joanna Hong, Milford, CT, UNITED STATES Suares, Alan Joseph, Cheshire, CT, UNITED STATES		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Unilever Home Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco Inc. (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003118620	A1	20030626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-56968	A1	20020124 (10)
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-318660P	20010912 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	497		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM [0007] U.S. Pat. No. 5,952,395 (Lorant) and U.S. Pat. No. 5,891,452 (Sebillote-Arnaud et al.) describe cosmetic compositions gelled into an **emulsion** with a cross-linked poly(2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid).

SUMM [0012] It is still another object of the present invention to provide thickening systems for water and oil **emulsion** cosmetic compositions that also function as stabilizers preventing phase separation.

SUMM . . . selected having regard for the use of the composition and possible incompatibilities between the preservatives and other ingredients in the **emulsion**. Preservatives are preferably employed in

amounts ranging from about 0.01% to about 2% by weight of the composition.

IT 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan gum 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 39464-87-4, Sclerotium gum 57123-13-4 **335383-60-3**, Aristoflex AVC
(thickener system for cosmetic compns.)

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:172775 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Thickened cosmetic compositions		
INVENTOR(S):	Suares, Alan Joseph, Cheshire, CT, UNITED STATES Zhang, Joanna Hong, Milford, CT, UNITED STATES		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Unilever Home Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco, Inc. (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003118619	A1	20030626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-56923	A1	20020124 (10)
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-318687P	20010912 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	480		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM [0007] U.S. Pat. No. 5,952,395 (Lorant) and U.S. Pat. No. 5,891,452 (Sebillote-Arnaud et al.) describe cosmetic compositions gelled into an **emulsion** with a cross-linked poly(2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid).

SUMM [0012] It is still another object of the present invention to provide thickening systems for water and oil **emulsion** cosmetic compositions that also function as stabilizers preventing phase separation.

SUMM . . . selected having regard for the use of the composition and possible incompatibilities between the preservatives and other ingredients in the **emulsion**. Preservatives are preferably employed in amounts ranging from about 0.01% to about 2% by weight of the composition.

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 617-73-2, 2-Hydroxyoctanoic acid 35249-89-9, Ammonium glycolate **335383-60-3**, Aristoflex AVC 501084-04-4 501084-84-0
(thickened cosmetic compns. comprising hydroxycarboxylic acid and taurate copolymer)

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:332458 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Cosmetic composition with organic sunscreen and porous powder particles
INVENTOR(S):	Faryniarz, Joseph Raymond, Middlebury, CT, United States Suares, Alan Joseph, Cheshire, CT, United States Zhang, Joanna Hong, Milford, CT, United States Cheney, Michael Charles, Fairfield, CT, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever Home Personal Care USA, division of Conopco, Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6495123	B1	20021217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-144997		20020514 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-318691P	20010912 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Honig, Milton L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 485
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . systems. Organic sunscreens often have a sticky or tacky feel. These attributes must be counteracted when formulated into an aqueous **emulsion** composition. Formulating an aesthetically pleasant system incorporating these actives remains a challenge to chemists.

SUMM Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a sunscreen agent formulated cosmetic composition that is an aqueous **emulsion** of low pH having good skinfeel properties.

SUMM . . . selected having regard for the use of the composition and possible incompatibilities between the preservatives and other ingredients in the **emulsion**. Preservatives are preferably employed in amounts ranging from about 0.01% to about 2% by weight of the composition.

IT 74-85-1D, Ethylene, polymers 75-35-4D, Vinylidene chloride, polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 88-12-0D, polymers 96-33-3D, Methyl acrylate, polymers 100-42-5D, Styrene, polymers 106-99-0D, Butadiene, polymers 107-13-1D, Acrylonitrile, polymers 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, polymers 115-07-1D, Propylene, polymers 140-88-5D, Ethyl acrylate, polymers 5466-77-3, Octyl methoxycinnamate 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate 25777-71-3, Ganzpearl GMP 0820 **335383-60-3**, Aristoflex AVC
(cosmetic compn. with org. sunscreen and porous polymer powder particles)

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:8532 USPATFULL
TITLE: Low emulsifier multiple emulsions
INVENTOR(S): Matathia, Michelle, Plainview, NY, UNITED STATES
Tadlock, Charles Craig, Islip Terrace, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002004532	A1	20020110
	US 6660252	B2	20031209
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-795423	A1	20010228 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-580743, filed on 26 May 2000, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Estelle J. Tsevdos, Ph.D., J.D., KENYON KENYON, One Broadway, New York, NY, 10004

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 369
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to multiple emulsions comprising a primary **emulsion** in an external phase, and comprising a principle water phase and a principle oil phase, the multiple **emulsion** containing no more than about 1% of an emulsifier having an HLB of about 16 to about 20.

SUMM [0002] One of the most common vehicles for cosmetic and pharmaceutical products is the **emulsion**. Because they are formed by the dispersion of an oil in water, or water in an oil, emulsions provide great. . .

SUMM . . . keeping the components of the dispersion together. Typically, maintenance of a stable dispersion requires the addition of substantial amounts of **emulsion** stabilizers and/or emulsifiers. The necessity of addition of these materials not only adds cost to the final product, but also has an effect on the quality of the final product, by affecting the way the **emulsion** breaks, as well as how it feels on the skin. Use of large quantities of emulsifiers is particularly undesirable, as. . .

SUMM [0004] The problem in further magnified when the formulation desired is a multiple **emulsion**, for example, a water-in-oil-in water, or oil-in-water-in-oil. Such emulsions, when feasible, provide a multipurpose product, at least in principle permitting. . . phase introduces further problems with stability, and therefore, they frequently require the use of very large quantities of emulsifiers and/or **emulsion** stabilizers. Further, once a particular system is established, the addition of other materials to the stable **emulsion** will tend to destabilize it. Therefore, the full potential of the multiple **emulsion** has not been fully realized. The present invention, however, provides an advance in the preparation of low-emulsifier multiple emulsions.

SUMM [0005] The present invention relates to a stable oil and water multiple **emulsion**, the **emulsion** comprising less than about 1% of traditional emulsifiers, i.e., emulsifiers having an HLB of about 16-20. The multiple **emulsion** is formed from the combination of a standard two phase **emulsion** (water-in-oil or oil-in-water) and a single phase (water or oil). Preferably, the principle oil phase is thickened by the addition of an oil miscible polymer having polar moieties. In a preferred embodiment, particularly in the water-in-oil-in water type of **emulsion**, the viscosity of the two components, i.e., the primary **emulsion** and the external phase, are adjusted so as to be substantially the same. In such an embodiment, the viscosity of. . .

SUMM . . . invention are prepared in much the same way as other multiple emulsions are prepared. Initially, a water-in-oil or an oil-in-water **emulsion** is prepared according to standard procedure. For a standard **emulsion**, the water soluble ingredients are combined together in an aqueous vehicle, the oil soluble ingredients are combined in the oil. .

SUMM . . . phase be a silicone oil, particularly dimethicone, cyclomethicone, or a combination of both. Most preferably, the silicone portion of the **emulsion** should be about 15-50% of the total water-in-silicone **emulsion**. Incorporated into the oil phase is an oil-miscible polymer having polar moieties. The polymer provides some level of thickening, and. . . more preferably no greater than about 2%, most preferably no greater than about 1%, by weight of the total multiple **emulsion**

SUMM [0009] To prepare a water-in-silicone (or oil)-in water **emulsion**, the simple **emulsion** is added to a water phase which will serve as the external phase of the multiple **emulsion**. The proportion of **emulsion** to the water phase can be up to 50:50, but preferably is in the range of about 10-40:90-60 **emulsion**:water, and most preferably is in the range of about 30-40:70-60. In order to enhance the stability, the external water phase. . . N.C. under the name trade name Aristoflex AVC®.

The amount of thickener is not crucial, and in this type of **emulsion** will be used in an amount sufficient to give the desired viscosity.

SUMM . . . of about 16.7. Unlike more typical multiple emulsions, there is very little of this standard emulsifier needed to hold the **emulsion** together. Overall, there will ordinarily be no more than 2% total emulsifier of any kind in the multiple **emulsion**, and preferably no more than 1%, more preferably 0.5% or less (by weight of the multiple **emulsion**) of a standard ethoxylated emulsifier. The high HLB emulsifier is added to the principle water phase after gelling and just prior to combination with the water-in-oil primary **emulsion**. The two entities are then combined by static mixing, and mixed to homogeneity.

SUMM [0011] The foregoing system has been described in terms of a water-in-oil-in-water **emulsion**. However, the system can also be used to prepare an oil-in-water-in-oil **emulsion**. In this scenario, a primary oil-in-water **emulsion** is prepared, preferably by high shear mixing to create a water-thin **emulsion**, such as described, for example, in Example 2B below, or in co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/580,743, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. This primary **emulsion** is optionally thickened as described above for the water phase of the water-in-oil-in-water **emulsion**. The primary **emulsion** is then added to the principle oil phase thickened with an oil-miscible absorbent polymer, preferably a dimethicone copolyol crosspolymer, as described for the water-in-oil-in-water **emulsion**, and mixed by static mixing. The oil-in-water-in-oil is somewhat more stable than the water-in-oil-in-water; therefore, this multiple **emulsion** can be prepared with substantially no added traditional emulsifier. In addition, the primary **emulsion** can be added to the external phase in a broader range, generally about 10-60:90-40 **emulsion**:external oil phase. At the higher levels of the range, however, the amount of polymer in the external phase should be. . .

SUMM [0012] Similarly, it is possible to create a quadruple **emulsion** using the same general methodology. To prepare this type of multiple **emulsion**, a water-thin oil-in-water **emulsion** is prepared as described above, and thickened as if it were the water phase of the triple **emulsion** first described. A water-in-oil **emulsion**, thickened with the oil-miscible polymer, is added to the thickened oil-in-water **emulsion**, and mixed to homogeneity with static mixing.

SUMM [0013] The emulsions prepared as described above are highly stable. However, additional stability, particularly with the water-in-oil-in water **emulsion**, can be obtained by matching the viscosities of the primary **emulsion** and the external phase. As already noted above, the overall viscosity of the product is a matter of choice, depending. . . on the intended final use of the product. However, it is preferred, within that framework, that the viscosities of the **emulsion** and external phase be matched to within about 10%, viscosity being measured in centipoise by a Brookfield viscometer.

SUMM . . . and the desired elegant feel of the final product. The system also permits for a greater concentration of the primary **emulsion** (10-50%) in the multiple **emulsion**, thereby permitting a broader variety of textures, and a broader appeal to a wide range of consumers. As with other. . . used as a novel delivery system for pigment, in which the pigment is incorporated into the internal phase of the **emulsion**, and the color developed after rubbing on the skin. The emulsions can essentially be used for any type of application in which a standard **emulsion** is routinely used, for example, skin care products, pharmaceutical or veterinary drug delivery, sunscreens/self-tanners, rinse-off hair conditions, and liquid makeups.

DETD [0016] A. Preparation of primary **emulsion** for a triple **emulsion** foundation

Material	Weight %

	Phase 1	
	Cyclomethicone/dimethicone	5.00
	Phenyl trimethicone	5.00
	Dimethicone/dimethicone copolyol	7.00
	Crosspolymer (75:25)	
	Cyclomethicone. . .	

DETD [0018] B. Preparation of triple **emulsion**

DETD . . . 10.00

	Dimethicone copolyol	0.50
	Glycereth-26	2.00
	1,3 butylene glycol	5.00
	Tween 20	0.30
(ii)	thickener	1.50
	AMPS/VIFA copolymer**	
(iii)	primary **emulsion**	30.00
	composition of Example 1A	

*of total multiple **emulsion**

**ammonium poly(acryldimethyltauramide-co-vinylformamide)-Aristoflex AVC ®, Clariant Corporation

DETD . . . static mixing, the thickener is added to the water phase and mixed until a clear gel is formed. The primary **emulsion** is added to the previously combined materials under continuous static mixing until mixed to completion.

DETD [0021] Preparation of a quadruple **emulsion** of the invention

DETD [0022] A. A water-in-oil primary **emulsion** is prepared as follows:

Material	Weight %
Phase I	
Cyclomethicone/dimethicone	5.00
Phenyltrimethicone	5.00
Dimethicone/copolyol crosspolymer	7.00
Cyclomethicone. . .	

DETD [0024] B. Water-thin, low emulsifier **emulsion** serving as the external "water" phase is prepared as follows:

Phase I	
deionized water	32.50
Arlatone Versaflex High	1.00
Performance **Emulsion** Stabilizer*	
Phase II	
Deionized water	32.05
Methyl paraben	0.20
Butylene glycol	3.00
Phenoxyethanol	0.40
Phase III	
Behenyl alcohol	0.75
Pentaerythrityl. . .	

DETD . . . 5 minutes. The combined components are then passed through a microfluidizer at 16,000 psi three times to achieve a water-thin **emulsion**.

DETD [0026] C. Quadruple **emulsion**

Material	Weight %

Polysorbate 20	0.20
Carbopol	1.00
O/W **emulsion** from B.	78.80
W/O **emulsion** from A.	20.00

DETD [0027] The O/W **emulsion** is combined with the Carbopol using static mixing. Polysorbate 20 is then added. The W/O **emulsion** is slowly added to the O/W phase utilizing static mixing. When the addition is complete, the mixing is continued for about 5 minutes until the multiple **emulsion** is uniform.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A stable multiple **emulsion** comprising a primary **emulsion** in an external phase, and comprising a principle water phase and a principle oil phase, the multiple **emulsion** containing no more than about 1% of an emulsifier having an HLB of about 16 to about 20.

2. The **emulsion** of claim 1 in which the principle oil phase is thickened with an oil-miscible polymer having polar moieties.

3. The **emulsion** of claim 2 in which the principle oil phase comprises primarily silicone oil.

4. The **emulsion** of claim 3 in which the polymer is a dimethicone copolyol crosspolymer.

5. The **emulsion** of claim 2 which is a water-in-oil-in water **emulsion**.

6. The **emulsion** of claim 5 in which the principle water phase is thickened by a water-miscible thickener.

7. The **emulsion** of claim 5 in which the water miscible thickener is selected from the group consisting of gums, carbomer, cellulosics, chitosan,. . .

8. The **emulsion** of claim 5 in which the thickener is AMPS/VIFA copolymer.

9. The **emulsion** of claim 1 in which the viscosity of the primary **emulsion** and the viscosity of the external phase are matched to within about 10%.

10. The **emulsion** of claim 9 in which the **emulsion** is a water-in-oil-in water **emulsion**.

11. The **emulsion** of claim 1 which is an oil-in-water-in-oil **emulsion** containing substantially no emulsifier having an HLB of 16-20.

12. The **emulsion** of claim 1 which is a quadruple **emulsion**.

13. A stable multiple **emulsion** comprising a primary **emulsion** in an external phase, and comprising a principle water phase and a principle oil phase, the principle water phase being. . . thickener, and the principle oil phase being thickened with an oil-miscible polymer having polar moieties, the viscosity of the primary **emulsion** and the viscosity of the external phase being matched to within about 10%, and the multiple **emulsion** containing no more than about 1% of an emulsifier having an HLB of about 16 to about 20.

14. The **emulsion** of claim 13 which is a triple **emulsion**.

15. The **emulsion** of claim 14 which is an oil-in-water-in-oil **emulsion**.

16. The **emulsion** of claim 14 which is a water-in-oil-in-water **emulsion**.

17. The **emulsion** of claim 13 which is a quadruple **emulsion**.

18. The **emulsion** of claim 13 in which the principle oil phase comprises silicone and the thickener is dimethicone/dimethicone copolyol crosspolymer.

19. The **emulsion** of claim 13 in which the water miscible thickener is selected from the group consisting of gums, carbomer, cellulosics, chitosan,. . .

20. The **emulsion** of claim 12 in which the thickener is AMPS/VIFA copolymer.

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 195868-36-1, Phenyl trimethicone **335383-60-3**, Aristoflex AVC (low-emulsifier multiple emulsions)

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17. The **emulsion** of claim 13 which is a quadruple **emulsion**.

18. The **emulsion** of claim 13 in which the principle oil phase comprises silicone and the thickener is dimethicone/dimethicone copolyol crosspolymer.

19. The **emulsion** of claim 13 in which the water miscible thickener is selected from the group consisting of gums, carbomer, cellulosics, chitosan,. . .
20. The **emulsion** of claim 12 in which the thickener is AMPS/VIFA copolymer.

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 195868-36-1, Phenyl trimethicone **335383-60-3**, Aristoflex AVC
(low-emulsifier multiple emulsions)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:02:03 ON 26 MAY 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS, KOSMET, USPATFULL, SCISEARCH, IPA' ENTERED AT 16:04:05 ON 26 MAY 2004
L1 3841 S 58374-69-9/RN OR 13162-05-5/RN OR 88-12-0/RN

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FILE 'CAPLUS, KOSMET, USPATFULL, SCISEARCH, IPA' ENTERED AT 16:05:26 ON 26 MAY 2004
L2 24 S 58374-69-9/RN

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L3 0 S 58374-69-9/RN AND 13162-05-5/RN AND 88-12-0/RN
L4 204 S 13162-05-5/RN

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FILE 'CAPLUS, KOSMET, USPATFULL, SCISEARCH, IPA' ENTERED AT 16:08:05 ON 26 MAY 2004
L5 45 S ARISTOFLEX### AVC##
L6 44 DUP REM L5 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L7 26 S L6 AND EMULSION
L8 34 S 335383-60-3/RN
L9 12 S L8 NOT L6
L10 8 S L9 AND EMULSION

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